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however, the nerve of one eye is caused to atrophy, the corresponding optic tract still contains the uncrossed fibers for the remaining eye. Owing now to the atrophy of the bulk of the fibers in this tract, the fibers remaining aggregate, and thus do form a bundle in such a specimen. It was this appearance which led v. Gudden and Ganser to describe these fibers as forming a bundle in the normal animal.

Ueber die Chiasma Nervorum opticorum des Menschen. ST. BERNHEIMER. Bericht über den VII intern. Ophthalm. Congr. zu Heidelberg, 1888, S. 317. Abstract by Steinach, Centralbl. f. Physiologie, No. 25, März, 1889.

The same problem is attacked by Bernheimer by quite another method. He has studied the development of the medullary sheath of the optic fibers in fetuses and young infants. Before the 30th week of embryonic life, the medullary sheaths are undeveloped, and the chiasma at this period is formed by a network of axis cylinders imbedded in vascular connective tissue. Not until the 30th week do branched particles, staining by Weigert's method, appear. In older embryos these gradually become larger and more branched and finally fuse, thus marking out very fine medullated fibers. These latter increase both in size and number during the remainder of intra-uterine life, but it is not until the second or third week of extra-uterine life that a section is made up of fibers all of which are medullated; these in turn increase in diameter up to the end of the first year of infancy. In this last stage the fibers are too numerous and interwoven to permit the observation of the course of single fibers. If, however, complete series of thin sections are examined from specimens between the 30th week of intra-uterine and the 3d week of extra-uterine life, there are always to be found fibers which enter the right optic tract from the right nerve and the left from the left, *i. e.* do not decussate. They run mainly in the dorsal half of the chiasma.

Aneurism of an Anomalous Artery causing Antero-Posterior Division of the Chiasm of the Optic Nerves, and producing Bitemporal Hemianopsia. S. WEIR MITCHELL. Journ. of Nervous and Mental Diseases, Jan., 1889.

In 1886 a man of 43 years presented himself as a patient, exhibiting as chief symptoms fatigue after unusual exertion, a tendency to numbness in the limbs, and, for a year previous, varying and gradually increasing pain in the parietal and vertex regions. An examination of the eyes showed complete anaesthesia of the nasal half of each retina. The color sense was unimpaired. The diagnosis was pressure in front of the chiasma, sufficient to cut off the connection between the inner halves of each retina, with partial atrophy, especially in the left nerve, inferred from the diminished acuteness of vision. The headaches continued, and later there was at times a passing sense of mental confusion. In May, 1887, he died suddenly, having been for some hours comatose.

At the autopsy the optic nerves were found separated fully an inch by a large tumor that lay directly between them. The tumor had apparently destroyed the chiasma and pressed deeply into the brain substance in the middle line, though not adherent to it. The two internal carotids were found intimately connected with and appa-